

PROFILOV, G.L.; NOVIK, M.G.; ROVINA, A.K.; IVANOVA, S.V.

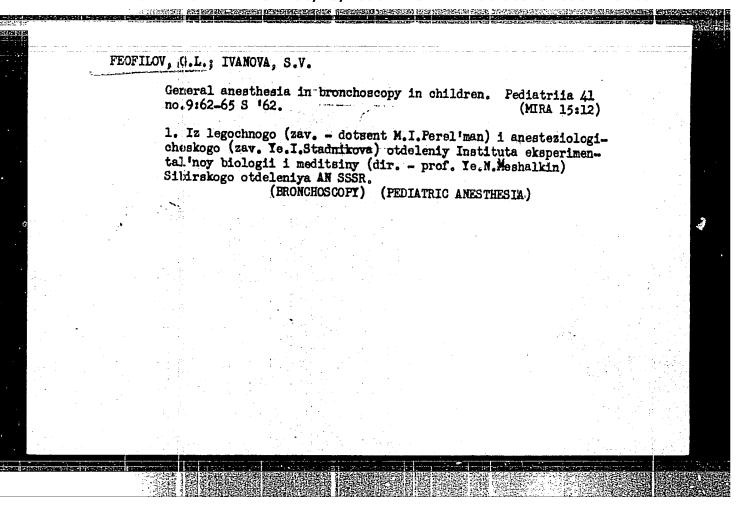
Bronchoscopic study under anesthesia using muscle relaxants.
Sov.med. 25 no.1:93-99 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz legochnogo (za. - dotsent M.I.Perel'man) i anesteziologiche-skogo otdeleniy (zav. Ye.I.Stadnikova) Instituta eksperimental'nov biologii i meditsiny sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (dir. - prof. Ye.N.Meshalkin).

(MUSCLE RELAXANTS) (BRONCHOSCOPY)

(ANESTHESIA)

PIN	JK TTO	W, Galin
		Bronchoscopy through an intubation tube Khirurgiia 38 no.10: (MIRA 15:12)
		l. Iz legochnogo otdeleniya (zav dotsent M.I. Perel'man) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny (dir prof. Ye.N. Meshalkin) Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. (ERONCHOSCOPY)



FEOFILOV, G.L. (Novcsibirsk, 72, mikrorayon *V*, d.2, kv.4)

Complex bronchological examination in children. Vest. khir. 91 no.8:89-94 Ag*63 (MIRA 17:3)

l. Iz legocimogo otdeleniya (zav. - dotsent M.I.Perel'man) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny(dir. - prof. Ye.N. Meshalkin) Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

FEOFILOV, G.L.; PEREL'MAN, R.M.; KHRAMOVA, L.P.

Bronchological examination of children with chronic pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl. tub. 42 no.1:16-21 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny (dir. Yu.I. Borodin) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR i Novosibirskiy nauchno—issledovatel'skiy institut tuberkuleza (dir. M.V. S Svirezhev).

FEOFILOV, G.L. (Novosibirsk, mikrorayon "B", d.2, kv.4); MUKHIN, Ye.P.; IVANOVA, S.V.;

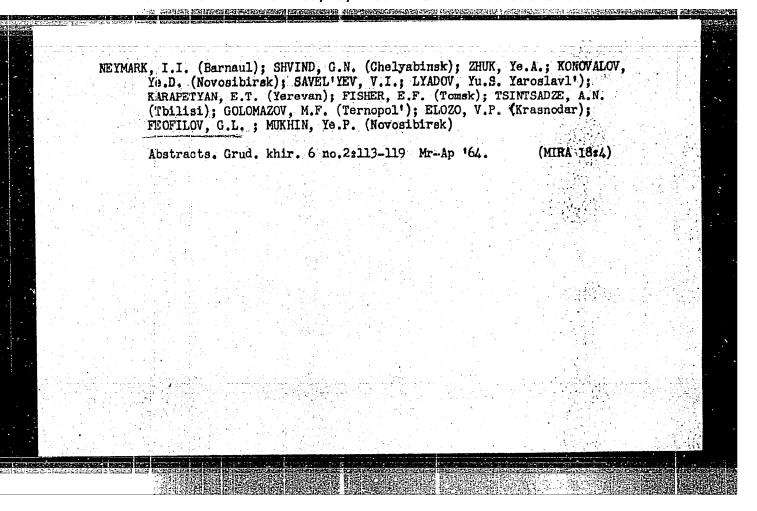
Bronchography under anesthesia. Vest. khir. 92 no.1:68-69 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz legochicgo otdeleniya (zav. - dotsent M.I. Perel'man) i otdeleniya anesteziologii (zav. - Ye.I. Stadnikova) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny (dir.- prof. Ye.N. Meshalkin) Sibirskogo etdeleniya AN SSSR.

NOVIK, M.G. (Novosibirsk, Akademicheskaya ul., d.2-b, kv.2); FEOFILOV, G.L.; SHERDUKALOVA, L.F.; AZBEL', D.I.

Clinical aspects of anesthesia in bronchial examinations. Vest. khir. 92 no.3:116-121 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:12)

l. Iz anesteziologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - Ye.I.Stadnikova), legochnogo otdeleniya (zav. - dotsent M.I.Perel'man) i laboratorii klinicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - T.S.Vinog adova) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny (dir. - prof. Ye.N.Meshalkin) Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.



PEFEL'MAN, M.I.; FEOFILOV, G.L.

Some essential problems of bronchoscopy in childhood. Grud. khir.
6 no.4:88-91 JI-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny Miristerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Novosibirsk. Adres Perel'mana: Moskva, B.Pirogovskaya, d.2/6, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy khirurgii.

MESHALKIN, Ye.N.; SERGIYEVSKIY, V.S.; FEOFILOV, G.L.; SAVINSKIY, G.A.; BAYEVA, A.V.

First attempts at the surgical treatment of bronchial asthma by the autotransplantation of the lungs. Eksper. khir. i anest. 9 no.6:26-33 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. Ye.N.Meshalkin; direktor - dotsent Yu.I. Borodin) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Novosibirsk.

FEOFILOV, G.L.; MUKHIN, Ye.P.

New water-soluble contrast medium for bronchography. Vest, rent. i rad. 39 no.3:16-18 My-Je '64.

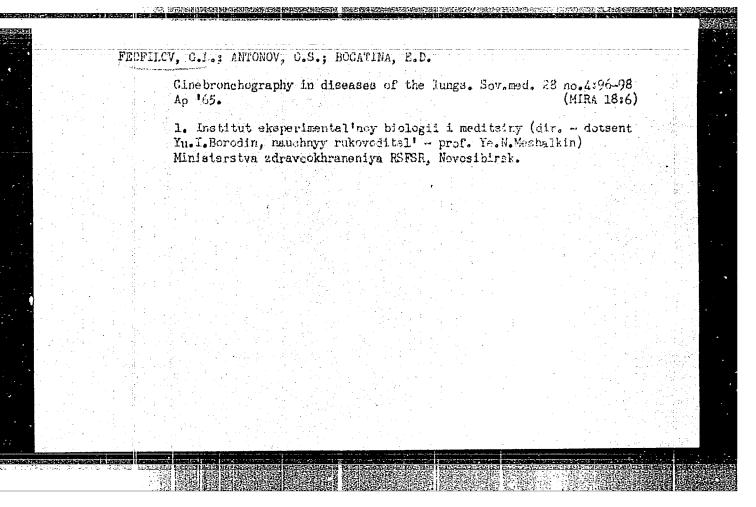
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Legochnoye otdeleniye (zav. - dotsent M.I.Perel'man) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

FEDFILOV, G.L.

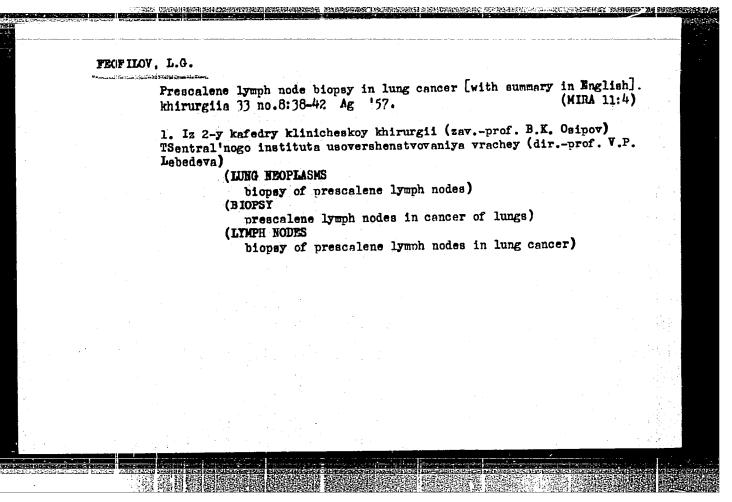
Bronchial diverticulum. Khirurgiia no.10:143-145 '65.

1. Legochnoye khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - doktor med.nauk M.I.Perel'man) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny (dir. - prof. Ye.N.Meshalkin) Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.



Structure of the bronchial tree in complete situs reversus viscerum. Vest. rent. i rad. 40 no.4:73 Jl-Ag '65.

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny (direktor - dotsent Yu.I. Borodin; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. Ye.N. Meshalkin) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Novosibirsk.



FEOFILOV, N.G.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, K.A.

Analysis of intercurrent diseases in a sanatorium. Vop. kur. fizioter.
i lech. fiz. kul't. 25 no. 3:254-256 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz Kislovodskogo sanatoriya Ministerstva oborony Soyuza SSR.
(KISLOVODSK—SANATORIUMS) (RESPIRATORY ORGANS—DISEASES)

CIA-RDP86-00513R000412910011-2 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

AUTHORS:

Komaishko, G.S., Matviyenko, V. I.,

SOV/89-5-1-6/28

Permyakov, V. M., Subbotin, Ye. S., Feofilov, O.G.

TITLE:

On Some Methods Employed for the Mass Production of Po-C-Be Neutron

Sources (O nekotorykh metodakh massovogo izgotovleniya Po-A-Be

neytronnykh istochnikov)

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 1, pp. 64-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For the production of Po-o(-Be neutron sources one of the wet methods is, above all, described. This method consists in the production of a uniform mixture of polonium and beryllium by causing a polonium solution combined with nitric acid to act upon beryllium powder. The mixture obtained is dried and pulverized. A method is described by means of which it is possible to obtain nitric acid polonium free from a copper carrier. In view of its high degree of neutron activity existing during the entire technical production process, the method described is, however, unsuited for the mass production of the preparation concerned. For mass production a method developed by Brean, Hertz, which

Card 1/2

was improved by the authors, is very well suited. Copper powder

On Some Methods Employed for the Mass Production of Po-C-Be Neutron Sources

SOV/89-5-1-6/28

containing a known quantity of polonium 210 is weighed into a container, which is then filled with beryllium powder. During the following heating of the hermetically closed container the polonium is sublimated, after which it is uniformly distributed in the mixture. By employing this method it is possible, without any danger to the operating staff, to produce neutron preparations up to $2.1 \pm 0.2 \times 10^{0}$ n/sec from 1 C polonium 210. There are 2 figures and 7 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED:

June 17, 1957

1. Neutrons—Soruces 2. Mixtures—Preparation 3. Polonium
——Properties 4. Copper powder—Properties 5. Beryllium powder
——Properties

Card 2/2

S/051/62/012/001/020/020 E032/E514

AUTHORS: Antonov-Romanovskiy, V. and Feofilov, P.

TITLE: 10th conference on luminescence

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.12, no.1, 1962, 151-154

The conference took place on June 26-July 1, 1961 in TEXT: It was dedicated to the memory of Moscow. Academician S. I. Vavilov who was the founder of the Soviet luminescence school. Most of the papers read at the conference were concerned with the review and generalization of the work published in the ten years since the death of S. I. Vavilov. Problems in molecular luminescence and in the luminescence of crystal phosphors were discussed. The conference was attended by 350 delegates representing 180 organizations from many towns in the Soviet Union. The conference was opened by V.L.Levshin who reviewed the scientific activity of S. I. Vavilov and the main successes of the Soviet luminescence school during the last A. N. Sevchenko and A. A. Shishlovskiy reviewed the ten years. life and activity of S. I. Vavilov. Among the papers read at the conference were the following:

P. A. Cherenkov "The emission of radiation by particles moving Card 1/6

10th conference on luminescence S/051/62/012/001/020/020 E032/E514

with velocities greater than the velocity of light and its application in the physics of high energy particles".

B. I. Stepanov: present state of the theory of luminescence of complex molecules.

- B. Ya, Sveshnikov spoke on the present state of the theory of quenching of luminescence.
- M_{\circ} D. Galanin reported some new results obtained by $M_{\circ}N_{\circ}$ Alentsev and L. A. Pakhomycheva on the anti-Stokes decrease in the yield of fluorescein solutions.
- E. V. Shpol'skiy reviewed new results of studies of line absorption and luminescence spectra of organic substances.
- B. S. Neporent reported on the effect of van der Waals forces on the effectiveness of energy transfer in collisions between complex molecules and other molecules.
- V. V. Zelinskiy reported examples of correlation between the position of the fluorescent spectrum maximum on the one hand, and the fluorescence yield, the ratio of phosphorescence and fluorescence yields and susceptibility to quenching action on the other hand.
- A. S. Cherkasov reported experimental facts indicating the Card 2/6

10th conference on luminescence

S/051/62/012/001/020/020 E032/E514

presence of reorientation of solute molecules near excited molecules of some derivatives of anthracene and phthalimide. A. N. Sevchenko: "Spectro-luminescence studies of dyes belonging to the porphin series". M. D. Galanin gave a review paper concerned with the yield and long-wavelength radio luminescence of organic substances. A. N. Terenin and V. L. Yermolayev reviewed work concerned with the sensitized fluorescence which was discovered by them in 1952. V. L. Levshin: "Energy migration in solutions and the associative theory of luminescence quenching. A. F. Prikhot'ko: "Excitons in crystals and their effect on spectra! A. N. Zaydel spoke on the luminescence of salts of gadolinium in crystals and solutions. P. P. Feofilov was concerned with the line luminescence of activated inorganic crystals. A. A. Kaplyanskiy was concerned with the piezo-spectroscopic effect in ruby and its application to the generation of coherent radiation. N. G. Basov was concerned with lazers. Card 3/6

S/051/62/012/001/020/020 10th conference on luminescence E032/E514 V. A. Fabrikant: "On Bouguer's law". Ch.B. Lushchik, N. Ye. Lushchik and I. V. Yaek discussed electronvibrational processes in solutions of complex molecules in connection with the properties of crystal phosphors. F. D. Klement: "Structure and spectra of alkali-ammonium-halide crystal phosphors". I. A. Parfianovich and Ye. I. Shuraleva spoke on the relation between luminescence and lattice micro-defects. M. L. Kats was concerned with new data on the absorption and luminescence of activator capture centres in alkali-halide phosphors activated with Ni, Ag and Cu. M.U. Helyy, I. S. Gorban, and A. A. Shishlovskiy: "Photoluminescence of halide salts of heavy metals and semiconducting crystals. V. L. Levshin: "Accumulation and transport of excitation energy in crystal phosphors", some results on the excelectronic B. M. Nosenko reported emission. V. A. Sokolov and A. N. Gorban' discussed the candoluminescence of crystal phosphors. Card 4/6

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10th conference on luminescence

S/051/62/012/001/020/020 E032/E514

- M. V. Fok: "Properties of emission excited by electric fields".
- A. M. Bonch-Bruyevich reported studies of the electroluminescence
- of zinc-sulphide phosphors under pulsed excitation.
- F. I. Vergunas: "Photo dielectric effect in electroluminescent zinc-sulphide phosphors"
- V_{\circ} V_{\circ} Antonov-Romanovskiy discussed the possible applications of the electron paramagnetic resonance method to the study of phosphors.
- M. A. Konstantinova-Shlezinger: "Dependence of the luminescence properties of phosphors on their crystal and physico-chemical nature.
- A. A. Bundel' suggested that the luminescence centres of compounds of elements belonging to groups II-VI appear during the process of thermal dissociation of the main substance or the activator compounds.
- R. A. Nilender: "Work at the Moskovskiy elektrolampovyy zavod (Moscow Electric Lamp Factory) on luminescence lamps".
- R. A. Nilender, V. A. Fabrikant reported measurements by
- F. A. Butayeva who determined the luminescence yield of lamp Card 5/6

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10th conference on luminescence

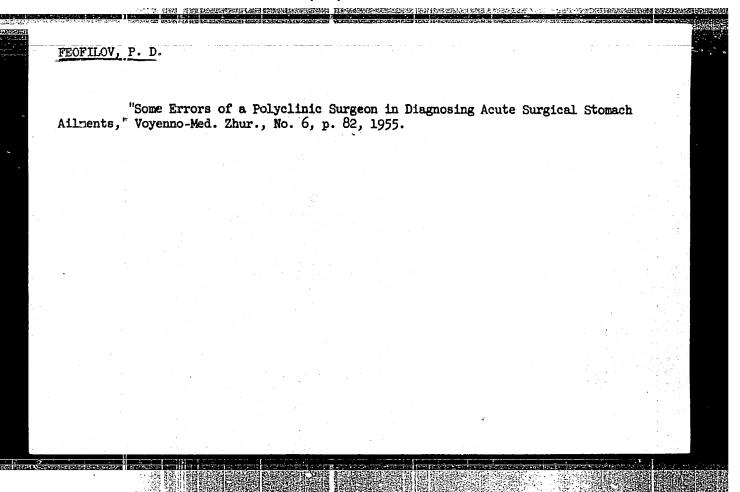
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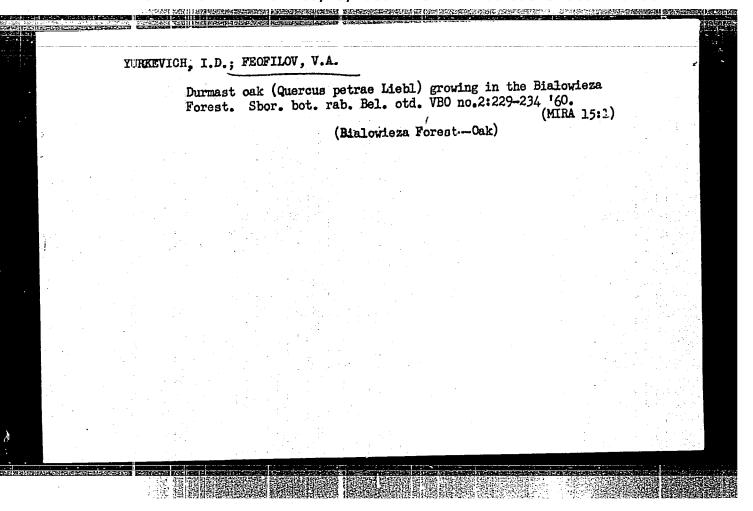
phosphors and found that the quantum yield of halophosphate excited by $\lambda1850$ Å is greater than 1. L. A. Tumerman discussed the possible applications of luminescence to biological processes. M. N. Meysel': "Luminescence cyto- and histo-chemistry".

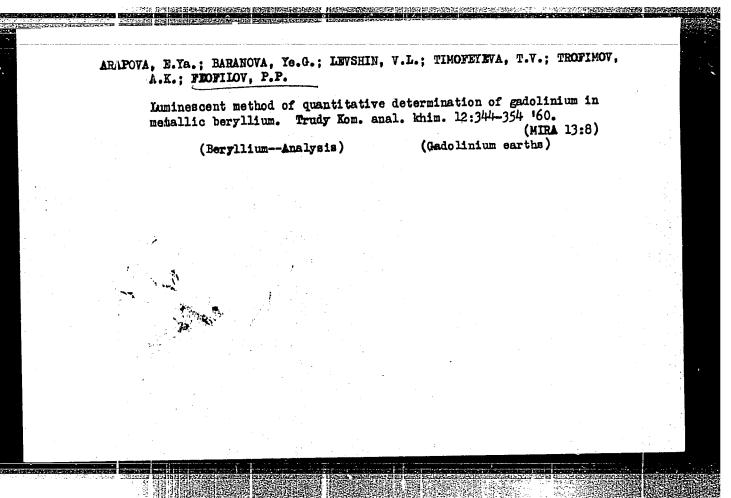
A number of other papers were concerned with application of luminescence in chemistry and biology. A. V. Karyaki reported on the experimental study of the possible use of luminescence in the diagnosis of carcinoma.

Card 6/6

FHOFILOY, P.D. Excision of radial neurinoma. Vop. neirokhir. 18 no.5:52-53 S-0'54. (MIRA 7:11) 1. Is khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Polikliniki No. 1 TSentral'nogo voyennogo krasnonnamennogo gospitalya imeni P.V.Mandryka. (NEURILIMMOMA radial nerve, surg.) (NERVES, RADIAL, neoplasma, neurilemmoma, surg.)







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Peofilov, P.P.

3/051/60/008/06/012/024 E201/E691

AUTHOR:

Feorgrow Poro

TITLE:

On the Nature of Elementary Oscillators of the Uranium Ion

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 6, pp 824-827 (USSR)

ABSTRACI's

The nature of the elementary oscillators of the hexavalent uranium ion was investigated using the luminescence polarization method (Ref. 4) used earlier for activated cubic crystals (Ref 5). bright green luminescence of LiF-U was employed (LiF-U crystals were prepared by L.M. Belyayev and his fellow workers). Cooling of these crystals to the liquid-air temperature showed the line structure of the spectrum and this made it possible to determine the sign and the degree of polarization of individual lines. Samples of LiF-U were in the form of parallelepipeds cut from larger crystals along the (100) cleavage planes. Observations were carried out at right angles to the exciting beam produced by a mercury lamp SVDSh-250 (λ = 405, 365 and 313 m μ). The exciting The observation light was polarized by means of a Glan prism. channel consisted of a slit, an Iceland spar crystal and a diffractiongrating spectrograph with 6.5 1/mm dispersion. The spectra were

Card 1/2

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S/051/60/008/06/012/024 E201/E691

On the Nature of Elementary Oscillators of the Uranium Ion

photographed for two positions of the plane of polarization of the exciting light: $\eta = 0$ and $\eta = \Pi/2$. The luminescence spectrum consisted of two groups of lines: at 490-520 and 520-560 mu. The 405 mm line excited only the long-wavelength group of lumines cence lines which were strongly polarized (magnitude and sign of polarization varied from line to line). When the 365 mm line was used to excite the crystal both luminescence groups were observed but clear polarization could be seen only in the short-wavelength group (Fig 2) The 313 mu line produced luminescence which was not polarized. Comparison of the experimental data with the theoretical scheme given in Fig 1 showed that the 365 mm light was absorbed by circular electric oscillators of. The oscillators emitting luminescence were also circular (Table 1) but some of them were electric (Se) and some magnetic (5 m). All the long-wavelength lumines cent lines (520-560 mm) could be regarded as due to either combinations of $G_{\bullet} \rightarrow H_{\bullet}$ and $G_{\bullet} \rightarrow F_{m}$, or due to combinations of $H_{\bullet} \rightarrow G_{\bullet}$ and $H_{\bullet} \rightarrow G_{m}$ (Table 2). These combinations were indistinguishable within the framework of the luminescence polarization method. Acknowledgments are made to O.V. Sokolova for her help in experiments. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 7 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

November 10. 1959

S/051/61/010/001/017/017 E201/E491

AUTHOR: Feofilov P.P.

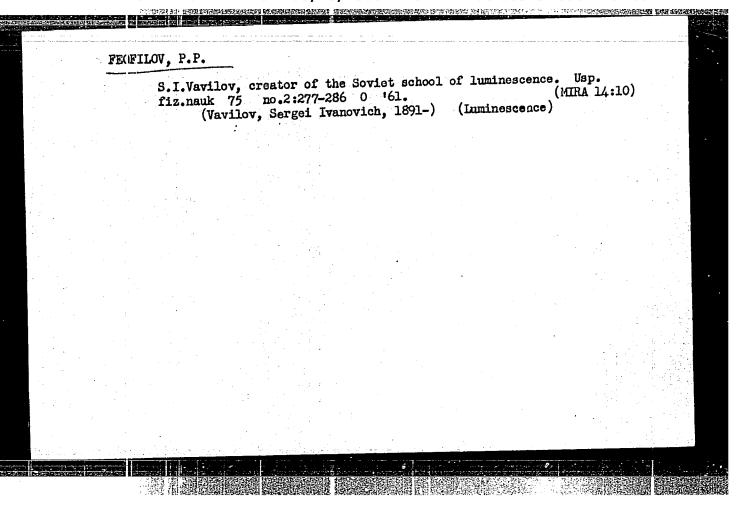
TITLE: The Spectra and Kinetics of Luminescence of CaF2:Tb

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1961, Vol.10, No.1, pp.142-144

TEXT: Two similar sequences of line groups, displaced with respect to one another by 5800 cm⁻¹, were found in CaF₂:Tb (Ref.1). They lay at 380 - 480 mμ and 490 - 660 mμ (Fig.la). Fig.lb shows details of the second sequence. The positions (frequencies of the "centres of gravity" of bands) of the various band groups in the two sequences are listed in a table on p.143. It is shown that the two sequences are due to transitions from two excited states of Tb³⁺ to the ground state (Fig.2). There are 2 figures, 1 table and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1960

Card 1/1



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24,35,00 (1137,1138,1395) 9.6150

AUTHOF.S &

Vasil'yeva, M.A., Kuprevich, V.V., Steranov, I.V.

(Deceased), and Feofilov, P.P.

TITLE

Single-crystal cathodoluminescence screens

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya,

v. 25, no. 3, 1961, 321 - 323

TEXT: This is a reproduction of a lecture delivered at the 9th Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors), which took place in Kiyev from June 20 to 25, 1960. The authors developed and studied single-crystal cathodoluminescence screens, prepared from fluorite (CaF2), fluorostrontium and fluorobarium, and activated with uranium and various rare earths (Sm, Eu, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tu). The single crystals were bred in accordance with Bridgman and a method proposed by I.V. Stepanov. The activator was deposited in the form of a first layer of UO2F2 or fluorides of the rare earths.

The green luminescence of uranium-activated screens could be excited by an electron beam or by ultraviolet light. The color of screens activated with

Card 1/43

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Single-crystal cathodoluminescence ...

rare earths changed somewhat on the passage from fluorides to fluorostrontium or fluorobarium, and a variation of the rare earths gave rise to various colors of the luminescence. The spectra of cathodoluminescence of the screens were found to be practically identical with the spectra of photo uminescence. The single crystals of the fluorides of alkali-earth metals possess a low surface conductivity, and therefore the screens were provided with silver or aluminum films at the excitation side to prevent them from being charged electrically. As an example, results concerning the CaF,-Eu screen are graphically illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 1 shows the light yield of the cathodoluminescence of this screen as a function of the activator concentration at electron excitation (11 kv, j = = 10^{-7} a/cm²). Fig. 2 shows for two screens the resolution μ as a function of the electron energy at a current density of j = 10^{-8} a/cm². The temperature extinction of luminescence and the duration of the afterglow were determined under ultraviolet light. Apart from the CaF,-Eu screen, where a temperature extinction was observable at 50°C, no extinction was observed in any of the other screens up to 200°C. The afterglow in Eu-activated screens lasted 10° seconds, and 10°4 seconds in uranium-activated ones,

Card 2/43

Single-crystal cathodoluminescence ... B1048/61/025/003/003/047
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Single-crystal cathodoluminescence ... B104/B201

while these times ranged between 10⁻² and 10⁻³ seconds with the other screens. When rigorous breeding conditions were observed, screens under screens. When rigorous breeding conditions were observed, screens under the action of electron rays with current densities of 10⁻¹ - 10⁻⁸ a/cm² the action of electron rays with current densities of for lowes represent the screens of hours. The screens conserved are very stable against atmospheric actions and temperature fluodescribed are very stable against atmospheric actions and temperature fluodescribed are very stable against atmospheric actions and temperature fluodescribed. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-tuations. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-tuations. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-tuations. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-tuations. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-tuations. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-tuations. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-tuations. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-tuations. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-tuations. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-tuations. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-tuations. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-tuations. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-tuations. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-tuations. The screens are 4 soviet-blo

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Belyayev, L. M., Dobrzhanskiy, G. F., and Feofilov, P. P.

AUTHORS:

Luminescence of uranium-activated lithium- and sodium

TITLE:

fluoride single crystals

PERIODICAL:

vestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya,

v. 25, no. 4, 1961, 548-556

TEXT: The present paper was read at the 9th Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors) and contains data on the luminescent properties of uranium-activated lithium- and sodium fluoride single crystals. The single crystals were grown from a melt according to a method by Kyropoulos. The activator in the form of uranyl nitrate was added in concentrations of 0.01 to 0.3%. In the visible range of the absorption spectra of the crystals concerned, weak bands with a clear structure as well as a strong absorption in the ultraviolet range with several blurred maxima can be observed at room temperature. When temperature is lowered to that of liquid nitrogen, the long-wave bands are split up into a large number of very narrow lines. The luminescence of LiF-U and of NaF-U single crystals

Card 1/64

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Luminescence of uranium-activated .

may be excited in the long-wave region of the absorption bands as well as in the ultraviolet region. The structural character of the luminescence spectra is clearly distinct already at room temperature. Cooling gives rise to many lines the width of which in many cases is only fractions of an angstrom. Many of the lines can be counted as resonance lines since they occur in the luminescence- as well as in the absorption spectra. The only law which so far has been found in low-temperature luminescence spectra is the existence of equidistant series which contain particularly bright lines that have been always observed in all samples. In general, the luminescence of LiF-U and NaF-U single crystals excited by linearly polarized light is partly polarized. The degree of polarization clearly depends on the mutual position of the crystallographic axes of the sample and on the electric vector of the exciting light (azimuthal dependence), on the wavelength of the exciting light (polarization spectrum), and on the wavelength in the luminescence spectrum. In the study of the azimuthal dependence (provisional results for LiF-U are found in Ref. 5: P. P. Feofilov, Optika i spektroskopoya, 7, 842 (1959)) the authors found an orientation of the luminescence centers along the fourth-order symmetry axis. The curves taken for the

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Luminescence of uranium-activated ...

dependence of the degree of polarization on the wavelength in the luminescence spectrum showed a characteristic, though not quite understandable shape. (The authors thank P. I. Kudryashev for the device by means of which the curves were taken). This shape can hardly be the object of a serious discussion since it is the rather complex result of superimposition of elementary radiations, which are clearly manifest in the investigation of cooled crystals. The polarization spectra of the crystals examined resemble essentially the polarization spectra of most of the dyes. The presence of highly polarized lines in the luminescence spectra of the crystals concerned permits employing the method of the luminescence polarization diagrams which has been suggested by S. I. Vavilov (Ref. 11: Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiz., 10, 1363 (1940) and Sobr. soch. 2, 58, 1952). With the help of this method, the nature (multipole order) of elementary oscillators can be clearly determined in most cases. The results of the determination of the multipole order are compiled in the table, showing that the long-wave section of the luminescence spectrum is formed by linear oscillators. The group of short-wave lines in the LiF-U spectrum is described by circular oscillators $\sigma_{\rm e}$ and $\sigma_{\rm m}$. The results of these

Card 3/64

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22**196** S/048/61/025/004/045/048 B117/B209

Luminescence of uranium-activated ...

studies show that the luminescence of hexavalent uranium ions is to be regarded as a superposition of forced electric and magnetic dipole radiations. It was found that one of the two principal electron vibration series observed in the spectra of the crystals concerned is formed by electric, the other by magnetic emitting dipoles. The sub-series in the NaF-U spectrum are also formed by one kind of emitters, viz., either by electric or by magnetic ones. In this way, the level schemes shown in Fig. 9 can be set up. They describe the principal lines in the relatively long-wave section of the spectrum of these crystals, which begins with the resonance lines of the longest wavelength. I. P. Shapiro is mentioned. There are 9 figures, 1 table, and 16 references: 13 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

card 4/64

FRISH, S.E., otv. red.; BOBOVICH, Ya.S., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk, red.; VOL'KENSHTEYN, M.V., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk, red.: GALANIN, M.D., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk, red.; DRUKAREV, G.F., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk, red.; YEL'YASHEVICH, M.A., akademik, red.; KALITEYEVSKIY, N.I., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk, red.; KUSAKOV, M.M., doktor khim. nauk, red.; LIPIS, L.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; PEKAR, S.I., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk, red.; PROKOF'YEV, V.K., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk, red.; SOKOLOV, N.D., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk, red.; FEOFILOV, P.P., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk, red.; CHULANOVSKIY, V.M., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk, red.; SHPOL'SKIY, E.V., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk, red.; YAROSLAVSKIY, N.G., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk, red.; LEKSINA, I.Ye., red. izdva; PENKINA, N.V., red. izd-va; NOVICHKOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.; KASHINA, P.S., tekhn. red. [Physical problems in spectroscopy]Fizicheskie problemy spektroskopii; materialy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol.1. 1962. (MIRA 16:2) 474 p. 1. Soveshchaniye po spektroskopii. 13th, Lemingrad, 1960. 2. Chlenkorrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Frish). 3. Akademiya nauk Belurusskoy SSR (for Yel'yashevich). (Spectrum analysis)

ACCESSION NR: AR4032172 S/0058/64/000/002/D035/D036

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 2D267

AUTHORS: Feofilov, P. P.; Kaplyanskiy, A. A.

TITLE: Latent optical anisotropy of cubic crystals containing local centers, and methods of its investigation (topics of a paper)

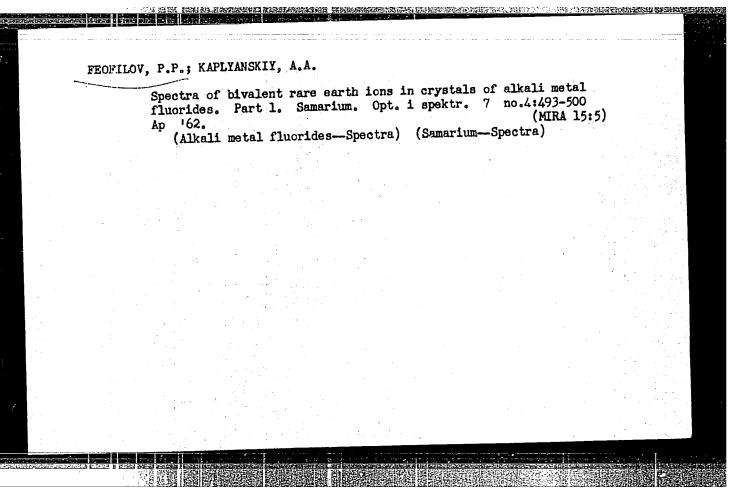
CITED SOURCE: Sb. Fiz. shchelochnogaloidn. kristallov. Riga, 1962, 100-101

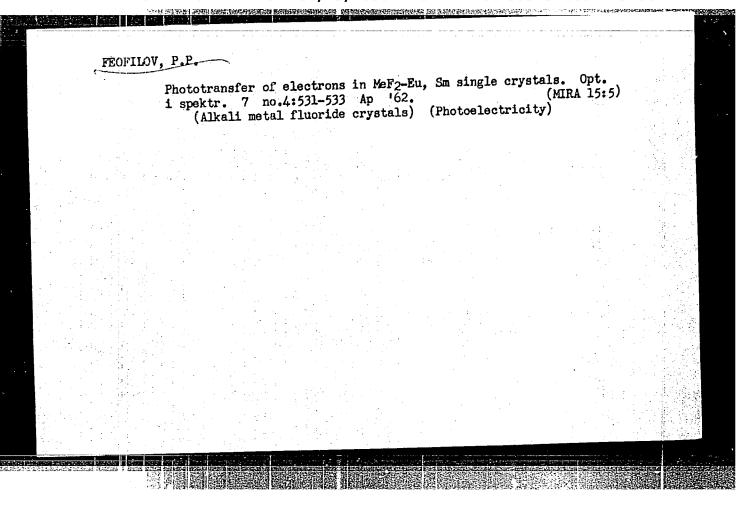
TOPIC TAGS: latent anisotropy, cubic crystal, local center, anisotropic center, optical property, photochemical process, anisotropic photochemical process, spectral band splitting

TRANSLATION: Topics of a paper. The following questions are considered: concept of latent anisotropy of cubic crystals with local centers; classification of anisotropic centers; optical properties

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S/051/G2/013/G02/G0G/O14 E202/E492

AUTHORS:

Kaplyanskiy, A.A., Feofilov, P.P.

TITLE:

Spectra of bivalent ions of rare earths in crystals of alkaline earth fluorides. II. Europium and Ytterbium

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.13, no.2, 1962, 235-241 Absorption and luminescence spectra of Eu^{2+} and Yb^{2+} introduced separately into single crystal fluorides of Ca, Sr and TEXT: Ba were studied at 293, 77 and 4.2°K. The absorption spectra of the above MeF2-Eu2+ were almost wholly contained in the UV region, and all had two strong and broad bands: the longwave and asymmetric (I) which was displaced towards the shortwave region with the increasing Me cation radius, and shortwave (II) displaced in the opposite direction. The luminescence spectra of MeF2-Eu2+ crystals showed at 77 K bright blue luminescence with a number of well defined bands corresponding to region (I). The absorption spectra of MeF2-Yb2+ showed similar bands to (I) and (II) and, in addition, most of the samples had also two local peaks on the long wavelength slope of (II). CaF2-Yb2+ showed at low temperatures unusually strong and comparatively persistent yellow-Card 1/2

S/051/62/013/002/006/014 E202/E492

Spectra of bivalent ions ...

green luminescence which was structureless even at 4.2°K. luminescence was detected with the corresponding Sr and Ba fluorides. Comparing the present results with those obtained for trivalent rare earths ions the authors commented as follows: 1) there is a greater transition probability for the bivalent ions; 2) the persistence of the excited states in the bivalent ions is shorter approximately by the order of 3; 3) also the shift of the energy levels due to change of Me is higher by the order of . . 4) bivalent ions are much 1.5 to 2 than that of trivalent ions; 5) clearly discernible more subjected to temperature quenching; electron-oscillation series are present in the absorption spectra. It was concluded that there are strong interactions of the excited states of the bivalent traces with the lattice which implies that the explanation of the observed phenomena cannot be fully explained by the transitions within the 4fk configurations but are very likely due to transitions between the fundamental state and the terms of the mixed configurations, particularly 4fk-15d. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: September 27, 1961

Card 2/2

S/051/62/013/002/014/014 E202/E492

AUTHORS:

Feofilov. P.P. Folstoy, M.N.

TITLE:

Luminescence kinetics of divalent samarium in single

crystals of strontium and barium fluorides

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.13, no.2, 1962, 294-296

TEXT: The object of this work was to confirm the results of earlier work (Opt. i spektroskopiya, v.12, 1962, 493) and in earlier work (Opt. i spektroskopiya, v.12, 1962, 493) and in particular to give detailed quantitative data on the luminescence particular to give detailed quantitative data on the luminescence kinetics of the Sm²⁺ ions in the single crystals of SrF₂ and BaF₂ kinetics of the Sm²⁺ ions in the single crystals of SrF₂ and BaF₂ kinetics of the single crystals of SrF₂ and BaF₂ kinetics of the single explanation of the interaction of 5d and 4f configurations. and the average excited by Tolstoy was used to find the relations between the duration of luminescence and the radiated relations between the duration was impulse light modulator giving 10 impulses per sec. It was

Luminescence kinetics ...

S/051/62/013/002/014/014 E202/E492

their premises the authors developed an approximate equation describing the kinetics of the deactivation of the excited state the solution of which gave the exponential kinetic of luminescence. It was concluded that the above type of luminescence occurs during the transitions from two excited energy systems which are in mutual thermal equilibrium. Irrespective of the existing differences in the population of these systems, the intensities of their radiation within the determined temperature interval were comparable as a result of sharp differences in the probabilities of the radiative transitions. The sharp fall in the intensity of luminescence from the 5D_0 levels with temperature was explained by the shift of the electrons from the 5D_0 levels to the levels of the $^4f^5$ 5d configuration. There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1962

Card 2/2

S/048/62/026/004/001/014 B104/B102

: KCHTUA

Feofilov, P. P.

TITLE:

Line luminescence of active crystals (rare-earth ions in

MFe, single crystals)

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26,

no. 4, 1962, 435 - 449

TEXT: This review article is based chiefly on papers published by the author in the years 1954 - 61. The main characteristics of a series of single crystals containing activators with line spectra are discussed. It is concluded that active centers possess multiplicity, and various types of centers are related to the conditions of synthesis. Valuable information on the structure of centers with line spectra can be obtained from spectroscopic investigations in connection with perturbations (magnetic field, uniform deformation). The shift of line spectra in homologous series of luminophors can be taken as a measure of the perturbation of an ion by iinner crystalline fields and for the screening action of the electron shell of the activator. Precise data on absorption spectra

Card 1/2

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	tion tech	nniques. There are 10	figures and 4 to	ables.	P	
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S/053/62/076/002/001/004 B117/B104

AUTHORS:

Feofilov, P. P., and Kaplyanskiy, A. A.

TITLE:

The latent optical anisotropy of cubic crystals with local

centers and methods for their investigation

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, v. 76, no. 2, 1962, 201 - 238

TEXT: This is a survey on latent optical anisotropy of cubic crystals, due to the presence of particularly shaped local defects in cubic lattice. The paper bases on a lecture held at II Soveshchaniye po fiziki shchelochnogalodnykh kristallov (2nd Conference on Alkali Halide Crystals) in Riga, June, 1961. Other papers on characteristic optical phenomena due to the presence of these so-called anisotropic centers are discussed: photochemical processes in cubic crystals with anisotropic centers; polarized luminescence of cubic crystals; splitting of spectral lines of cubic crystals under the action of directed elastic deformations (piezospectroscopic phenomenon) and under the action of magnetic and electric fields (Zeeman effect, Stark effect). V. L. Vinetskiy, M. F. Deygen, P. A. Khellenurme, O. A. Shmit, L. K. Yanson, A. A. Shatalov, L. I. Tarasova, Card 1/2

The latent optical anisotropy...

S/053/62/076/002/001/004 B117/B104

N. Ye. Lushchik, L. A. Alekseyeva, Yu. R. Zakis, S. I. Vavilov, V. A. Arkhangel'skiy are mentioned. There are 23 figures, 1 table, and 88 references: 39 Soviet and 49 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: E. Sonder, Bull. Amer. Phys. Soc. 6, 114 (1961); J. Corbett, G. Watkins, J. Chem. Phys. Sol. 20, 319 (1961); D. J. Faraday, H. Rabin, W. D. Compton, Phys. Rev. Lett. 7, 17 (1961); C. Delbecq, W. Hayes, P. Yuster, Phys. Rev. 121, 1043 (1961).

Card 2/2

To MAIL

S/051/62/012/004/004/015 E039/E485

AU'ALORS:

Feofilov, P.P., Kaplyanskiy, A.A.

TITLE:

Spectra of divalent rare earth ions in crystals of

alkaline-earth fluorides. I. Samarium

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.12, no.4, 1962, 493-500

TEXT: The spectro-luminescent character of the system $MeF_2 - TR^{2+}$ (Me = Ca, Sr, Ba; TR = Sm, Eu, Yb) is studied at room temperature, 77 and 4.2°K. Data referring to the Sm^{2+} ion are given in this paper. The luminescent and absorption spectra of the divalent ions of samarium in single crystal fluorides of Ca, Sr and Ba are obtained. The absorption spectra show a general similarity possessing three well defined bands. The luminescent spectra of $SrF_2 - Sm^{2+}$ and $BaF_2 - Sm^{2+}$ are similar in character, with little relative displacement (≈ 20 cm⁻¹) between them. The luminescent spectrum of $CaF_2 - Sm^{2+}$ is different from the others. A series of absorption and radiated lines from $MeF_2 - Sm^{2+}$ disappear when the crystals are cooled at 77 and 4.2°K. An energy level diagram is constructed for the $MeF_2 - Sm^{2+}$ system. Two types of excitation level are shown, Card 1/2

Spectra of divalent rare earth ...

S/051/62/012/004/004/015 E039/E485

a strong and a weak, which are different for the various cation bases. The displacement of the strong levels is similar to that observed in the band structure of the absorption spectra. Other characteristics of the spectra are explained on the basis of this energy level diagram, including the "freezing out" of lines at the lower temperatures. It is shown that the absorption spectra of all the radiated crystals and the radiated spectrum of $\text{CaF}_2-\text{Sm}^{2+}$ are produced by the transition of electrons from the 4f shell to the outer shells (5d, 6s, etc). There are 7 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: September 27, 1961

Card 2/2

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37225 . s/051/62/012/004/014/015 E039/E485

AUTHOR:

Feofilov, P.P.

TITLE:

The phototransfer of electrons in MeF2-Eu, Sm single

crystals

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.12, no.4, 1962, 531-533

TEXT: It is shown that when two rare earth metals are present simultaneously as activators in single crystals of the fluorides of the alkaline-earth metals, there is a change of valency which can be interpreted as phototransfer between the rare earth ions. These changes are detected by observing the absorption spectra of the crystals. Crystals of barium, calcium and strontium fluorides were grown containing the two rare earth elements Sm and Eu. When exposed to light from a condenser spark or mercury lamp (also γ rays) they acquire colour characteristic of the Sm²+ ion. Absorption spectra are shown for BaF2-Eu, Sm before and after exposure which indicate that the following process has occurred

 $Eu^{2+} + Sm^{3+} \xrightarrow{hV} Eu^{3+} + Sm^{2+}$

Card 1/2

S/051/62/012/004/014/015 E039/E485

The phototransfer ...

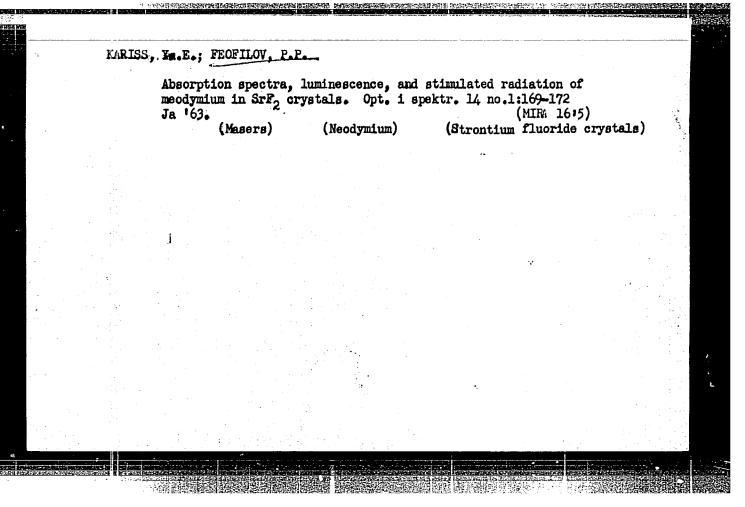
i.e. a phototransition of electrons from Eu to Sm. Observations of the absorption bands 235 (Eu²⁺) and 572 (Sm²⁺) mmk during exposure of BaF₂-Sm, Eu to light from an iron arc show a decrease in the intensity of the 235 mmk band and a simultaneous increase in the 572 mmk band as the exposure continues. This is a metastable condition. At room temperature the exposed crystal has a colour characteristic of Sm²⁺ but if heated to $400-600^{\circ}$ C it becomes colourless and the spectrum characteristic of Eu²⁺ reappears; hence the following process must occur:

$$Eu^{3+} + Sm^{2+} \xrightarrow{t^{\circ}} Eu^{2+} + Sm^{3+}$$

The mechanism of these processes is discussed and it is shown that the optical method of observing ionization effects has considerable advantage over electron paramagnetic resonance. There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: October 19, 1961

Card 2/2



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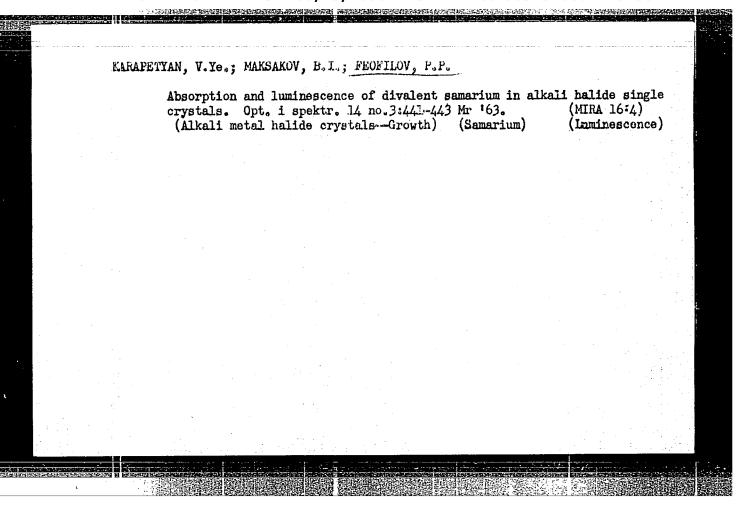
ZENDEL', R.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Optics and spectroscopy] Optika 1 spektroskopiia; sbornik
state1. Moskva, Izd-wo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol.1.[Luminescence]
Liuminestsentsiia. 1963. 364 p. Vol.2. (Molecular spectroscopy] Molekuliarnaia spektroskopiia. 1963. 346 p.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye fiziko-matematicheskikh
nauk. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Frish).

(Luminescence) (Molecular spectra)



L 51848-63 AP3000584 8/0051/63/014/005/0664/0675 AUTHOR: Kaplyenskiy, A. A.; Medvedev, V. N.; Feofilov, P. P.

TITE: Spectra of trivalent cerium ions in alkaline earth fluoride crystels

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskepiya, v 14, no. 5, 1963, 664-675

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, absorption, crystal phosphors, Ce

ABSTRACT: The absorption and luminescence spectra of cerium in Ca, Sr and Ba fluoride single crystals were obtained at 300, 77 and 4.2 K in the region corresponding to 4f-5d transitions in the trivalent Ce ion. Ce sup 3+ is of particular interest because its 4f shell contains only one electron so that the level diagram is very simple; for the free Ce sup 3+ it has only two levels, differing as regards orientation of the electron spin. At room temperature the abhaterption spectra were measured by means of SF-4 and UR-10 spectrophotometers; 10 at low temperatures the spectra were recorded on abquartz optics KSA-1 A spectrograph. The luminescence was excited by a PRK-2 mercury discharge tube. mostly without monochromatization. At room temperature the absorption spectra

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L 91110-63 ACCUSSION NR: AP3000584 Ô

consist of two wide bands, the separation between which decrease in going from Ca to Ba fluoride as the host. At low temperature fine structure appears. The luminescence spectrum at room temperature also consists of two wide bands, one of luminescence spectrum at room temperature also consists of two wide bands, one of which overlaps with one of the absorption bands; at low temperatures structure which be not been bands and the background fades. The principal lines in the single crystal absorption and luminescence spectra at 4.2°K are tabulated. There were identified in the low temperature spectra vibrational sequences of narrow bands and lines; there is evinced mirror symmetry between the structure of the long wavelength absorption band and the two luminescence bands, which are associated with transitions from the lowest d-state to the 4f levels: sup 2F sub 5/2 (ground state) and sup 2F sub 7/2. Forbidden transitions between these levels were detected in the infrared absorption spectra. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 tables.

ASSECULATION: none

SUINITIED: 13Sep62 DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

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L 1(K)99-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pq-4 JD/WH/JG ACCESSION NR: AP3002795 S/0051/63/014/006/0824/0825 AUTIKOR: Bonch-Bruyevich, A. M.; Kariss, Ya. E.; Feofilov, P. P. TITLE: Pulsations in the stimulated emission spectrum of neodymium in glass SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 14, no. 6, 1963, 824-825 TOPIC TAGS: laser emission spectrum, neodymium glass laser, stimulated emission ABSTRACT: The time trace of stimulated emission in neodymira glass in various spectral regions has been studied in solid specimens of ordinary and optically homogeneous glass, as well as in glass fibers (0.1 to 1.0 mm thick) costed with nonactivated glass. Specimen dimensions varied from 60 to 70 mm in length and from 4 to 6 mm in dismeter; end-mirror transparency was 4 to 6%. Measurements were conducted at room temperature and 77K. A mask with two slits in the image plane having a spectral width of about 4 Angstrons served as a basis of comparing two sections of the spectrum about 20 Angstroms apart. Oscillograms were obtained which showed unmistakably that the generation of stimulated emission does not start Card

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simply tangents of the spectrum. A difference in pulse quantity as well as in relative distribution of pulse intensity was observed in the time trace of stimulated emission from a specimen of homogeneous glass. The same held true for a neodymium glass fiber 0.5 mm in diemeter. Oscillograms from a solid specimen of inhomogeneous glass at 77K indicated a quasi-continuous generation without pulsations. The time trace was similar over different sections of the spectrum. Attenuating oscillations occurred at about 200K at the same pumping energy, but these were discernible only in the first section of the spectrum. The spectral variations observed in the process of radiation generation in the neodymium glass cannot be explained by thermal changes in the properties of the cavity. The view is advanced that they more naturally could be associated with noncritical excitation conditions in sections of the spectrum near the maximum luminescence zone. The generation wavelengths are throught to be determined mainly by accidental factors, and after an interruption the emission starts at a somewhat changed frequency. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASS(X:IATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Jan63 DATE ACQ: 15Jul63 SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 001

ENGL: 00 OTHER 002

Card 2/2

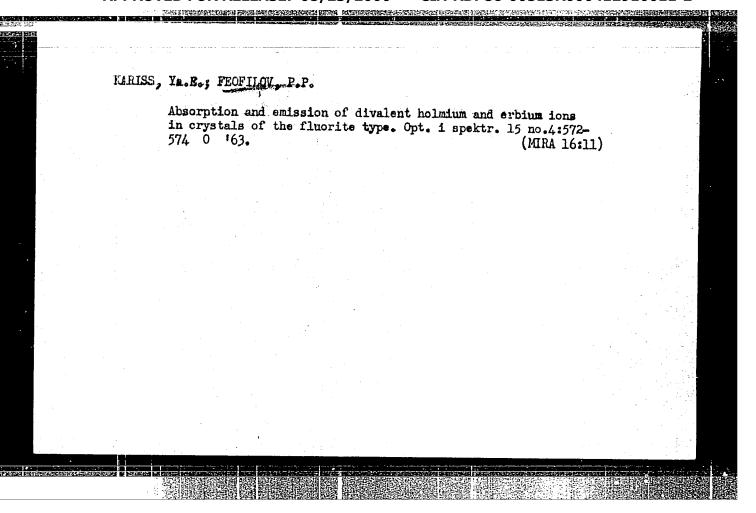
AID Nr. 995-19 21 June LUMINESCENCE AND STIMULATED EMISSION OF NEODYMIUM-ACTIVATED GLASS (USSR)

Feofilov, P. P., A. M. Bonch-Bruyevich, V. V. Vargin, Ya. A. Imas, G. O. Karapetyan, Ya. Ye. Kriss, and M. N. Tolstoy. IN: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 4, Apr 1963, 466-472.

S/048/63/027/004/002/026

Studies of luminescence and induced emission of neodymium-doped glass have been carried out, and optimum glass composition was determined. Glasses were developed which are superior to those used by E. Snitzer. Absorption and luminescence spectra were obtained, and the dependence of the duration of luminescence on concentration was determined. Induced emission was observed both in glass fibers encased in glass and in highly homogeneous glass cylinders. The dependence of time characteristics and spectral composition of induced emission on pumping energy was established. The prospects of application of the material to practical lasers and to study of induced emission phenomena are discussed.

Card 1/1



ACCESSION NEL: AP4020928

8/0051/64/016/002/0264/0273

AUTHOR: Kaplyanskiy, A.A.; Feofilov, P.P.

TITLE: Low-temperature spectra of divalent samarium in alkali halide single crys-

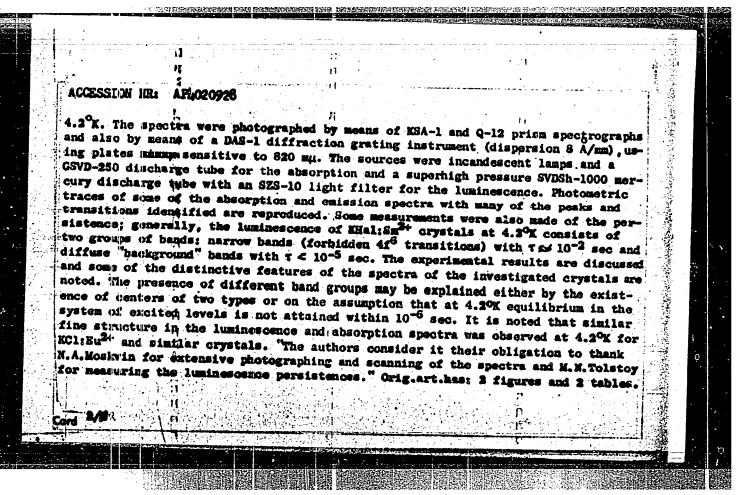
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SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.16, no.2, 1964, 264-273

TOPIC TAGS: alkali halide crystal, alkali halide phosphor, samarium activated crystal, samurium doped alkali halide, samarium ion absorption, samarium ion luminescence, samarium 2+, low-temperature absorption, low-temperature luminescence

ARSTRACT: There have been numerous studies of the luminescence and absorption spectra of divalent samarium ions in different crystal hosts with di- and trivalent cations. Recently (V.Ye.Karpetyan, B.I.Maksakov and P.P.Feofilov, Opt.i spektr., 14, 441,1963) there was demonstrated the possibility of activating alkali halide (MeHal) single crystals with monovalent cations with Sm ions; some preliminary data on the Sm spectra were reported in the above mentioned paper. The present paper describes the results of further spectroscopic measurements of the luminescence and absorption of similar crystals - MeHal: Sm (Me = Na or K; Hal = Cl, Br or I) mainly at 77 and

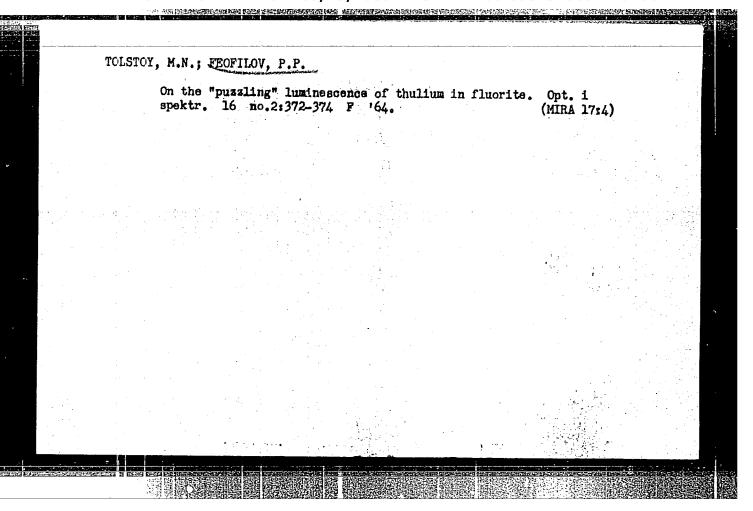
Card 1/2 12



KARAPETYAN, G. O.; KARISS, Ya. E.; LUNTER, S. G.; FEOFILOV, P. P.

"The effect of glass structure on trivalent neodymium luminescence."

report submitted for 4th All-Union Conf on Structure of Glass, Leningrad, 16-21 Mar 64.



ACCESSION NR: AP4032866

5/0051/64/016/004/0619/0627

AUTHOR: Kaplyanskiy, A.A.; Moskvin, N.A.; Feofilov, P.P.

TITLE: Investigation of the electric and magnetic series in the luminescence spectra of alkali fluorides activated by hexavalent uranium

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.16, no.4, 1964, 619-627

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence spectrum, polarized luminescence, luminescence center, level diagram, luminescence temperature, uranium activated lithium fluoride, uranium activated sodium fluoride, uranium 6⁺

ABSTRACT: The present study is a continuation of investigations of the electric and magnetic series of lines and bands in the luminoscence spectra of LiF and NaF crystals activated by hexavalent uranium. A number of earlier studies by the authors and other non-Soviet experimenters are referred to and discussed. The crystals were grown at the Institute of Crystallography of the Academy of Sciences SSSR.

Most of the measurements were performed on NaF: UG+ crystals, in the spectrum of which the series are more clearly pronounced, but the principal inferences apply to LiF: U crystals as well. The measurements (mostly at liquid-nitrogen temperature) in-

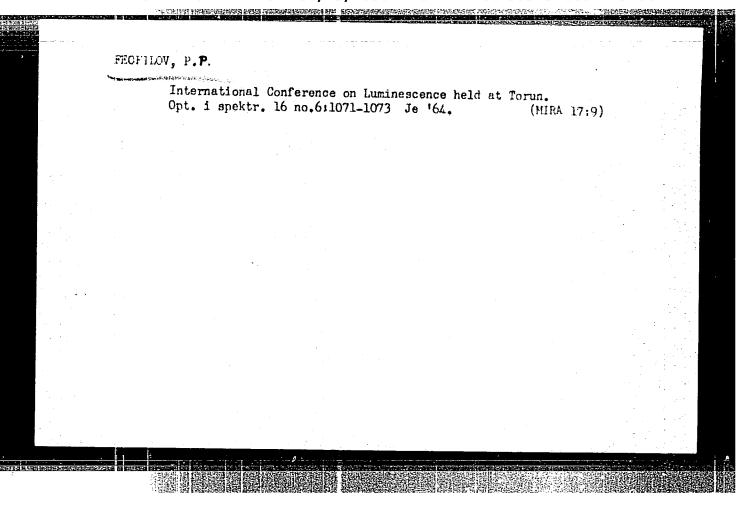
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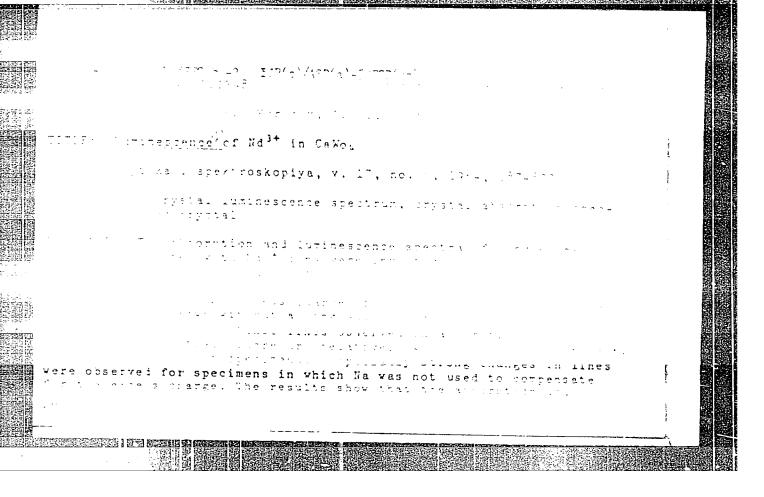
cluded determination of the degree of polarization P of the luminescence as a function of the wavelength of the exciting light, λ_{excit} . There was established qualitative mirror symmetry of the P versus λ_{excit} curves for the electric and the magnetic series, which is interpreted as indicating that the same or common centers are responsible for the electric and magnetic dipole scries. Also studied were the intensity distributions in the electronic-vibrational (vibronic) series (the observed distributions agree with the predictions of theory) and the temperature dependence of the luminoscence spectra of LiF: U and NaF: U. an increase in temperature in the range from liquid nitrogen to about 350°K results in a shift of the electric and magnetic luminescence spectra (lines) to the long wavelength side; the shifts are approximately the same for most lines, but a few lines appear to be more "temperature sensitive". The temperature shift is associated with a change in the lattice parameters with heating. Level diagrams for the luminescence centers in LiF:U and NaF:U, based on the results of the temperature variation measurements and other data, are presented. Curves are given for the temperature dependences of the intensities of the head bands of the electric and magnetic series; the intensity of the former increases with rising temperature; that of the latter falls off. A value of approximately 103 is adduced for the ratio of the probabilities for electric and magnetic transitions. Superficial similarities between the levels and transitions in the investigated crystals and in MeF:Sm2+ (where Me = Sr or Ba) are noted. Orig. art. has; 6 figures, 5 formulas, and 1 table.

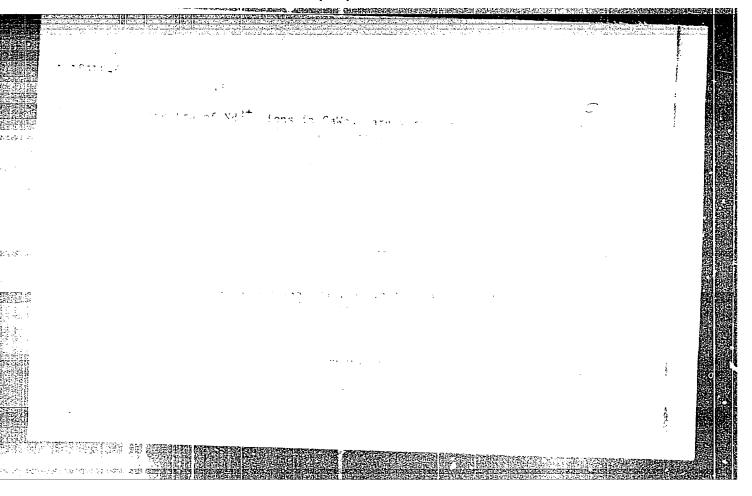
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ACCESSION NR: AP4048742 spectia corresponding to transitions between the principal term and the other terms of the I multiplet and the F3/2 term and the results were used to establish a detailed empirical level scheme for the transitions considered for the Nd3+ for in Properties of the relative to the selections, which do not fit into this we are are se to activator centers of a susterent some of a the contactive agreement between the emplitual scheme and the The authors are grateful to the Maksa-tic or has: 5 figures. Association: none SUBMITTED: 06Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OP SS N REF . N: 103 OTHER: 007 AID PRESS: 5.51 Card 2 / 2





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Imminescence of tri- and divalent ions of the rare earths

and the fluority type

Acta physica polonica, v. 26, no. 3-4, 1964, 331-341

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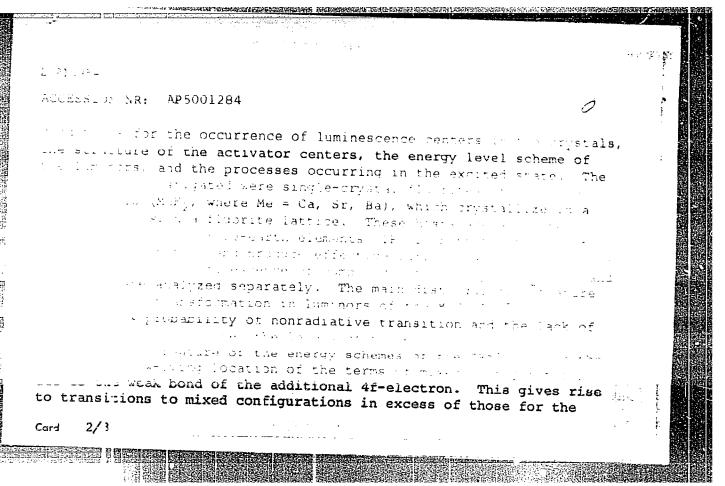
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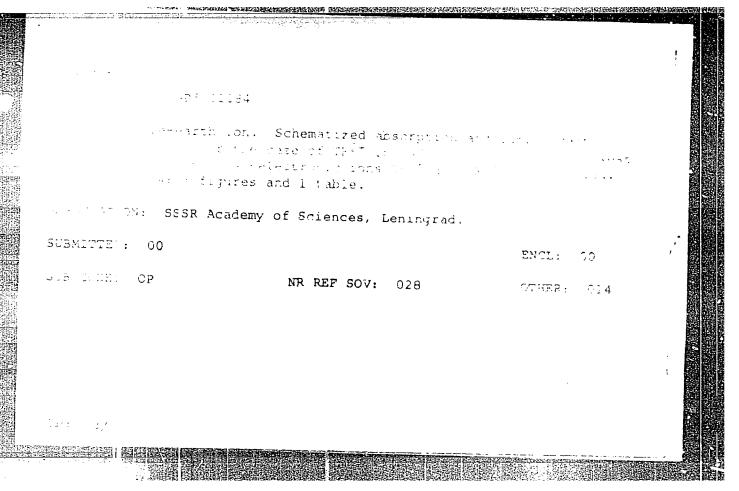
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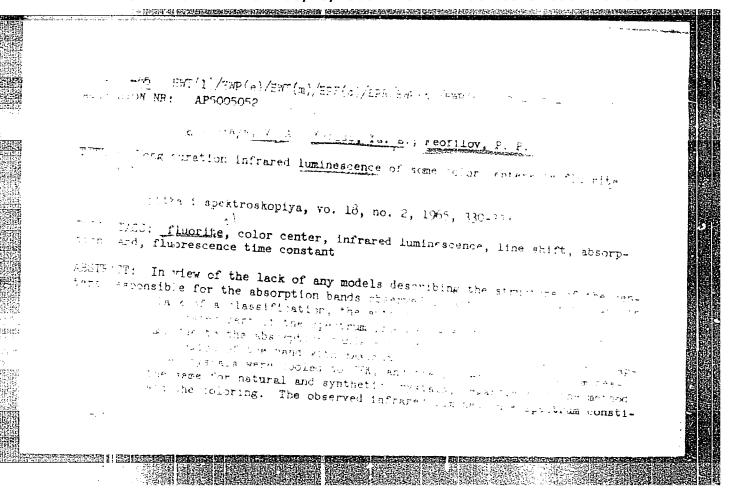
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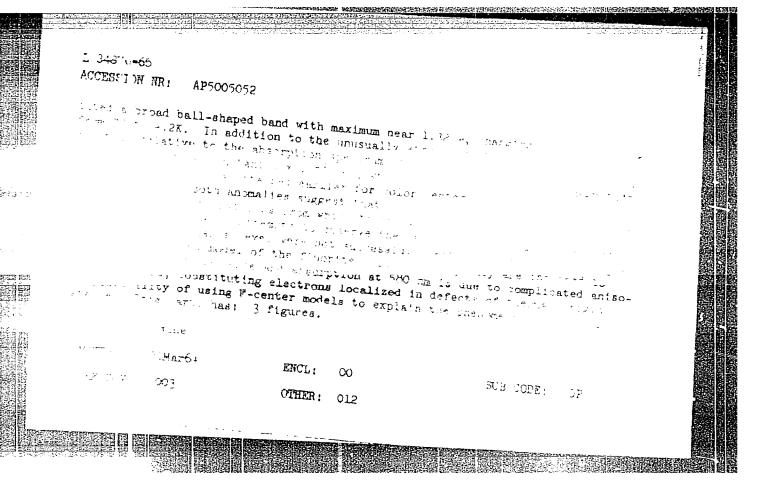
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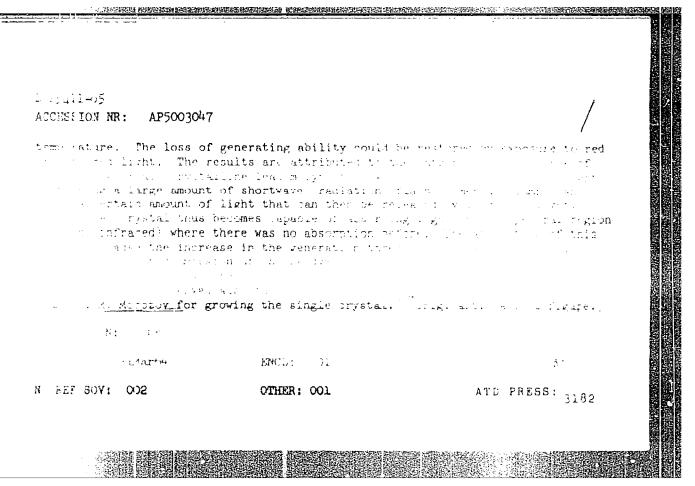


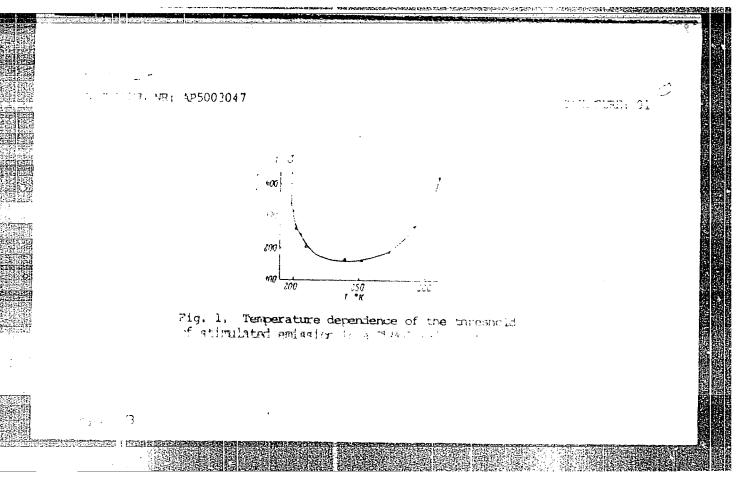




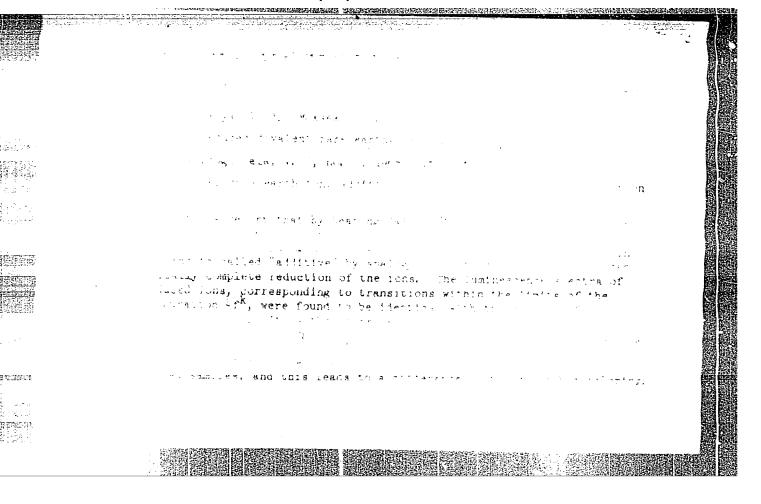


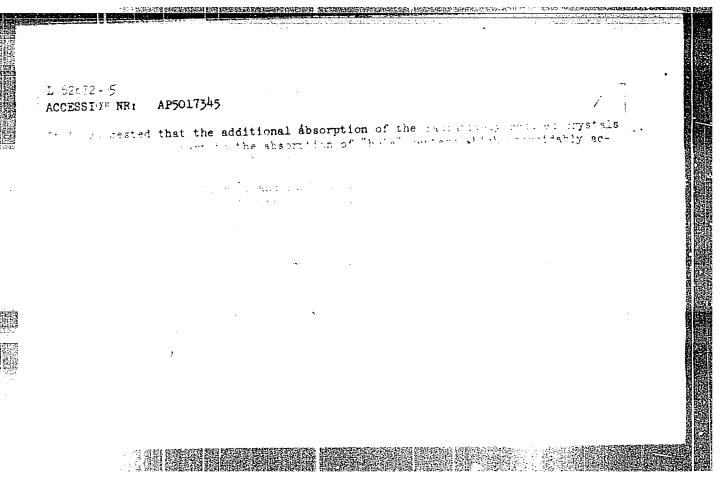
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	ss, Ya. E.; Tolstoy, M. N.; Feofilov, P. P.	051/65/018/003/044c	
	escence and absorption of trivalent neodymius		36 6 crystals
COPIC MAGS:	meodymium ion, fluorite, absorption spectrum, und, barium compound, strontium compound, sin 2) e authors investigated in detail the luminese Nd, SrF2-Nd, and BaF2-Nd in the regions of a and 1.8 m), in contract with marium the line groups near 2.2 and 1.8 m). The test procedure was the same as a spectrum, 17, 113 and 127, 128 and 128.	luminescence spec gle crystal ence spectra of st litherms of st store st	ngle-
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